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EXAMINER

PARTON, KEVIN S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2153

DATE MAILED: 05/22/2003

3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/641,045

Applicant(s)

HARPER, KENNETH LEE

Examiner

Kevin Parton

Art Unit

2153

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 21 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 August 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_.
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2. 6) ☐ Other: .

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Specification***

1. Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: it is dependent on claim 1, making it a near duplicate of claim 2. It appears that it should have been written to be dependent on claim 20. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 2, 16-21, 35, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188).

4. Regarding claims 1, 20, and 35, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches a system for determining a point of loss for records to be communicated between a source and a destination on a communications network with means for:

- a. Determining a topology of the communication network between the source and the destination, the topology including a plurality of connecting nodes (figure 1). Note that in the reference, the topology is known by all nodes.
- b. Monitoring a number of data records from the source directed to the destination passing between ones of the connecting nodes during a determined period of time (column 10, lines 1-13; column 14, lines 58-62).

Art Unit: 2153

- c. Identifying at least one of the connecting nodes as the point of loss based on the monitored number of data records and the determined topology (column 10, lines 1-13; column 14, lines 58-62).

5. Regarding claims 2, 21, and 36 Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 1, 20 and 35, respectively. He further teaches means wherein a plurality of network appliances configured to obtain a number of data records passing between a pair of connecting nodes during a time period are positioned between respective ones of the connecting nodes, with means for:

- a. Identifying at least one of the network appliances on the topology (figure 7; column 14, lines 58-62).
- b. Obtaining the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by the identified at least one network appliance during the determined period of time (column 14, lines 58-62; column 15, lines 35-38). Note that in the reference, the loss metrics are sent to management machines for each device.

6. Regarding claim 16, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches a system for determining point of loss for data records to be communicated between a source and a destination on a communication network comprising:

- a. A memory including a topology of the communication network between the source and the destination, the topology including a plurality of connecting nodes (figure 1). Note that in the reference, the topology is known by all nodes.

Art Unit: 2153

- b. A receiver that receives from a plurality of network appliances at determined locations on the communication network a number of data records from the source directed to the destination passing between ones of the connecting nodes during a determined period of time (column 10, lines 1-13; column 14, lines 58-62).
- c. A comparison circuit that identifies at least one of the connecting nodes as the point of loss based on the received number of data records, the locations of the network appliances and the topology (column 10, lines 1-13, 26-32).

7. Regarding claim 17, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claim 16. He further teaches means wherein pairs of the connecting nodes define segments of the topology between the source and the destination and wherein at least one of the network appliances is coupled between each of the pairs of the connecting nodes (figure 1; figure 9).

8. Regarding claim 18, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claim 17. He further teaches:

- a. A timer (column 14, lines 58-62).
- b. A filter that identifies ones of a plurality of data records detected by the at least one of the network appliances that are being transmitted from the source to the destination on the communications network (column 10, lines 1-13).
- c. A counter that counts filtered one of the plurality of data records, the counter being configured to be reset responsive to the timer; and a transmitter that transmits counts from the counter to the receiver (column 14, lines 58-62; column 15, lines 35-47)

Art Unit: 2153

9. Regarding claim 19, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claim 17. He further teaches means wherein the filter is configured to identify ones of the plurality of data records based on the source Internet Protocol (IP) address and destination IP address of a data packet containing data records detected by the at least one of the network appliances (figure 1, figure 9; column 10, lines 1-13). Note that all packets are filtered based on the destination address.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 3-8, 13-15, 22-27, 32-34, 37-42, and 47-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) in view of Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016).

12. Regarding claims 3, 22, and 37, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 2, 21, and 36, respectively. He further teaches means for:

- a. Identifying at least one first hop one of the network appliances which is coupled to the source over the communication network (column 15, lines 35-47). Note that each device is polled for data at some point.
- b. Identifying at least one next hop one of the network appliances which is coupled between the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the destination (column 15, lines 15-47). Note that an individual device returns data for the hop before and after it.

- c. Obtaining a number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least one next hop one of the network appliances during the determined time period (column 10, lines 1-13; column 14, lines 58-63).

Wherein the step of identifying at least one of the connecting nodes as the point of loss further comprises the steps of:

- d. Comparing the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by one of the at least one first hop one of the network appliances with the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by ones of the at least one next hop one of the network appliances coupled between the one of the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the destination (column 10, lines 26-31).
- e. Identifying a connecting node positioned between the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the ones of the at least one next hop one of the network appliances as the point of loss for data records (column 10, lines 1-13, 26-32; abstract).

Although the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means for identifying a fault if the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by one of the at least one first hop one of the network appliances differs by a threshold amount from the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by ones of the at least one next hop one of

Art Unit: 2153

the network appliances coupled between the one of the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the destination.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188), as evidenced by Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016).

In an analogous art, Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) discloses a system for fault isolation wherein identifying a fault if the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by one of the at least one first hop one of the network appliances differs by a threshold amount from the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by ones of the at least one next hop one of the network appliances coupled between the one of the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the destination (abstract; figure 15). Note that the reference shows the use of a threshold in determining the existence of a fault.

Given the teaching of Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) by employing the use of a threshold to define when a network element is determined to be a point of loss. This benefits the system by allowing for a level of resolution to be set in determining the point of loss. If the data being sent is low priority, setting a high threshold would save administrator time while still enduring a level of service.

13. Regarding claims 4, 23, and 38 Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 3, 22, and 37, respectively. He further teaches means wherein the at least one first hop one of the network appliances is coupled to the source without intervening ones of the



Art Unit: 2153

network appliances being coupled between the source and the first hop one of the network appliances and wherein the at least one next hop one of the network appliances is coupled between the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the destination without intervening ones of the network appliances being coupled between the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least one next hop one of the network appliances (figure 9). Note that the packet detector appliance is always connected to the incoming line and to the line going to the destination.

14. Regarding claims 5, 24, and 39, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 3, 22, and 37. He further teaches means wherein the step of comparing the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by one of the at least one first hop one of the network appliances with the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by ones of the at least one next hop one of the network appliances coupled between the one of the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the destination further comprises the step of comparing a number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by an upstream one of the network appliances with a number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by at least one downstream one of the network appliances coupled between the upstream one of the network appliances and the destination at an adjacent downstream position for successive ones of the network appliances until at least one of the destination is reached or at least one of the connecting nodes is identified as the point of loss for data records and wherein the step of identifying a connecting node positioned between the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the ones of the at least one next hop one of the network appliances as the point of

Art Unit: 2153

loss for data records comprises the step of identifying a connecting node positioned between the upstream one of the network appliances and corresponding downstream ones of the network appliances as the point of loss for data records if the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by the upstream one of the network appliances differs from the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by the corresponding downstream ones of the network appliances (column 10, lines 1-13, 26-32; column 14, lines 58-62; column 15, lines 35-38).

Although the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means wherein the number of lost records is compared to a threshold value.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188), as evidenced by Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016).

In an analogous art, Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) discloses a system for fault isolation wherein the number of lost records, or faults, is compared to a threshold value (abstract; figure 15). Note that the reference shows the use of a threshold in determining the existence of a fault.

Given the teaching of Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) by employing the use of a threshold to define when a network element is determined to be a point of loss. This benefits the system by allowing for a level of resolution to be set in determining the point of loss. If the data being sent is low priority, setting a high threshold would save administrator time while still enduring a level of service.

Art Unit: 2153

15. Regarding claims 6, 25, and 40, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 5, 24, and 39, respectively. He further teaches means wherein the step of comparing a number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by an upstream one of the network appliances with a number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by at least one downstream one of the network appliances coupled between the upstream one of the network appliances and the destination at an adjacent downstream position is repeated for successive ones of the network appliances on the topology until the destination is reached and wherein the step of identifying at least one of the connecting nodes as the point of loss further comprises the step of identifying all connecting nodes positioned between upstream ones of the network appliances and corresponding downstream ones of the network appliances as points of loss for data records if the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by respective upstream ones of the network appliances differs from the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by corresponding downstream ones of the network appliances (column 10, lines 1-13, 26-32; column 14, lines 58-62; column 15, lines 35-38). Note that in the reference, the ring network does the comparison for each device.

Although the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means wherein the number of lost records is compared to a threshold value.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188), as evidenced by Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016).

Art Unit: 2153

In an analogous art, Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) discloses a system for fault isolation wherein the number of lost records, or faults, is compared to a threshold value (abstract; figure 15). Note that the reference shows the use of a threshold in determining the existence of a fault.

Given the teaching of Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) by employing the use of a threshold to define when a network element is determined to be a point of loss. This benefits the system by allowing for a level of resolution to be set in determining the point of loss. If the data being sent is low priority, setting a high threshold would save administrator time while still enduring a level of service.

16. Regarding claims 7, 26, and 41, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claim 3, 22, and 37, respectively. He further teaches means for adjusting obtained numbers of data records from the source directed to the destination to compensate for in transit introduced changes to data records before comparing the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by one of the at least one first hop one of the network appliances with the number of data records from the source directed to the destination obtained by one of the at least one next hop one of the network appliances coupled between the one of the at least one hop one of the network appliances and the destination (column 15, lines 27-31).

17. Regarding claims 8, 27, and 42, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 7, 26, and 41, respectively. He further teaches means for adjusting obtained numbers of data records comprises the step of adjusting obtained numbers of data records from the source directed to the destination to compensate for encryption related changes in data

Art Unit: 2153

records introduced by a connecting node coupled between the a first hop one and at least one next hop one of the network appliances (column 15, lines 27-31).

Although the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means wherein the changes are the result of encryption.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188).

A person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) by compensating specifically for packets that are encrypted while being used by a node. This encryption would make the packet unrecognizable as the same piece of data. Compensating for this would benefit the system by avoiding the labeling of a node as a point of loss and using administrator time when in fact the result is due to the encryption of packets.

18. Regarding claims 13, 32, and 47, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 3, 22, and 37, respectively. He further teaches means wherein the connecting nodes are routing devices selected from the group consisting of routers, bridges, and switches (column 18, lines 7-13).

19. Regarding claims 14, 33, and 48, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 3, 22, and 37, respectively. He further teaches means wherein a network appliance is positioned between each defined connecting node in the topology and all other adjacent defined connecting nodes in the topology (figure 9, elements 210 and 230).

Art Unit: 2153

20. Regarding claims 15, 34, and 49, Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 14, 33, and 48, respectively. He further teaches means wherein at least one of the defined connecting nodes comprises a plurality of routing devices (figure 1; abstract). Note that in a ring network, each node routes messages to the next.

21. Claims 9-12, 28-31, and 43-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) in view of Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) as applied to claims 3 above, and further in view of Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056).

22. Regarding claims 9, 28, and 43, although the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) (as applied to claims 3, 22, and 37, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means for defining the determined period of time for the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least next hop one of the network appliances based on a delay between the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least next hop one of the network appliances.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016), as evidenced by Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056).

In an analogous art, Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056) discloses a system for the monitoring of networked devices with means for defining the determined period of time for the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least next hop one of the network appliances based on a delay between the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least next hop one of the network appliances (abstract; figure 6).

Given the teaching of Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) by employing the determination of a standard delay for packets on the network. This benefits the system by allowing for a timer that will determine when a packet is lost based on the general network performance.

23. Regarding claims 10, 29, and 44, although the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) (as applied to claims 9, 28, and 43, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means wherein defining the determined time period further comprises the step of defining the determined period of time for the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least next hop one of the network appliances based on an average delay between the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least next hop one of the network appliances determined over an averaging window.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016), as evidenced by Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056).

In an analogous art, Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056) discloses a system for the monitoring of networked devices with means wherein defining the determined time period further comprises the step of defining the determined period of time for the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least next hop one of the network appliances based on an average delay between the at least one first hop one of the network appliances and the at least next hop one of

Art Unit: 2153

the network appliances determined over an averaging window (abstract; figure 6; figure 7, element 715).

Given the teaching of Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) by employing the determination of a standard delay for packets on the network. This benefits the system by allowing for a timer that will determine when a packet is lost based on the general network performance.

24. Regarding claims 11, 30, and 45, although the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) (as applied to claims 3, 22, and 37, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means for defining the threshold amount based on an expected timing related variability between numbers of data records obtained by ones of the network appliances.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016), as evidenced by Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056).

In an analogous art, Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056) discloses a system for the monitoring of networked devices with means for defining the threshold amount based on an expected timing related variability between numbers of data records obtained by ones of the network appliances (abstract; figure 6; figure 7, element 715). Note that in the reference, timing is based on an average and this is a threshold for how long should be allowed between packets.

Given the teaching of Beigi et al. (USPN 6,363,056), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Dawson (USPN



Art Unit: 2153

5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) by employing the determination of a standard delay for packets on the network. This benefits the system by allowing for a timer that will determine when a packet is lost based on the general network performance.

25. Regarding claims 12, 31, and 46, although the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) (as applied to claims 11, 30, and 45, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means wherein the step of defining the threshold amount further comprises the step of defining the threshold amount based on a percentage of data record throughput for respective ones of the network appliances.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016).

A person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Dawson (USPN 5,390,188) and Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) by employing the use of a percentage of records in defining the threshold. Note that the Faigon et al. (USPN 6,006,016) reference teaches the use of a number of occurrences to define a fault. Using a percentage would benefit the system by allowing for times of high traffic when a higher incidence of lost data may be expected and should not specify a point of loss.

### ***Conclusion***

26. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Wei et al. (USPN 6,515,967 teaches a system for detecting a fault in a multicast system.

Art Unit: 2153

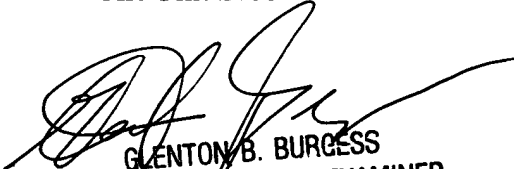
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Parton whose telephone number is (703)306-0543. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00AM - 4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (703)305-4792. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)746-9242 for regular communications and (703)746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

Kevin Parton  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2153

ksp  
May 13, 2003

  
GLENTON B. BURGESS  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100